

WILSON GIVES PEACE TREATY TO SENATORS

Makes Strong Plea for the Adoption of the Document Without Changes.

MUST MAINTAIN NEW ORDER

All Conference, the President Says, Were Agreed That League of Free Nations Was an Absolute Necessity for World's Peace.

Washington, July 10.—President Wilson in presenting the peace treaty and the League of Nations to the senate today in an epochal session explained to the senators and to the American people his reasons for asking ratification without change or reservation. He spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Senate: The treaty of peace with Germany was signed at Versailles on the 28th of June. I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to lay the treaty before you for ratification and to inform you with regard to the work of the conference by which that treaty was formulated.

The treaty constitutes nothing less than a world settlement. It would not be possible for me even to summarize of to construe its manifold provisions in an address which must of necessity be something less than a treatise. My services and all the information I possess will be at your disposal and at the disposal of your committee on foreign relations at any time, either informally or in session, as you may prefer; and I hope that you will not hesitate to make use of them.

I shall at this time, prior to your own study of the document, attempt only a general characterization of its scope and purpose.

Cognizant of Paris Moves.

In one sense, no doubt, there is no need that I should report to you what was attempted and done at Paris. You have been daily cognizant of what was going on there—of the problems with which the peace conference had to deal and of the difficulty of laying down straight lines of settlement anywhere on a field on which the old lines of international relationship, and the new alike, followed so intricate a pattern and were for the most part cut so deep by historical circumstances which dominated action where it would have been best to ignore or reverse them.

The cross currents of politics and of interest must have been evident to you. It would be presuming in me to attempt to explain the questions which arose or the many diverse elements that entered into them. I shall attempt something less ambitious than that and more clearly suggested by my duty to report to the congress the part it seemed necessary for my colleagues and me to play as the representatives of the government of the United States.

That part was dictated by the role America has played in the war and by the expectations that had been created in the minds of the peoples with whom we had associated ourselves in that great struggle.

Reason for Entering War.

The United States entered the war upon a different footing from every other nation except our associates on this side the sea. We entered it, not because our material interests were directly threatened or because any special treaty obligations to which we were parties had been violated, but only because we saw the supremacy, and even the validity, of right everywhere put in jeopardy and free government likely to be everywhere imperiled by the intolerable aggression of a power which respected neither right nor obligation and whose very system of government flouted the rights of the citizens against the autocratic authority of his governors. And in the settlements of the peace we have sought no special reparation for ourselves, but only the restoration of right and the assurance of liberty everywhere that the effects of the settlement were to be felt. We entered the war as the disinterested champions of right and we interested ourselves in the terms of the peace in no other capacity.

Allies' Hopes at Low Ebb.

The hopes of the nations allied against the central powers were at a very low ebb when our soldiers began to pour across the sea. There was everywhere amongst them, except in their stoutest spirits, a somber foreboding of disaster. The war ended in November eight months ago, but you have only to recall what was feared in midsummer last, only four short months before the armistice, to realize

ize what it was that our timely aid accomplished alike for their morale and their physical safety.

The first, never-to-be-forgotten action at Chateau Thierry had already taken place. Our redoubtable soldiers and marines had already closed the gap the enemy had succeeded in opening for their advance upon Paris—had already turned the tide of battle back toward the frontiers of France and begun the rout that was to save Europe and the world. Thereafter the Germans were to be always forced back, back, were never to thrust successfully forward again. And yet there was no confident hope.

Put New Heart into Allies.

The mere sight of our men—of their vigor, of the confidence that showed itself in every movement of their stalwart figures and every turn of their swinging march, in their steady comprehending eyes and easy discipline, in the indomitable air that added spirit to everything they did—made everyone who saw them that memorable day realize that something had happened that was much more than a mere incident in the fighting, something very different from the mere arrival of fresh troops.

They were recognized as crusaders, and as their thousands swelled to millions their strength was seen to mean salvation. And they were fit men to carry such a hope and make good the assurance it forecast. Finer men never went into battle; and their officers were worthy of them.

Comrades in Great Cause.

This is not the occasion upon which to utter a eulogy of the armies America sent to France, but perhaps, since I am speaking of their mission, I may speak also of the pride I shared with every American who saw or dealt with them there. They were the sort of men America would wish to be represented by, the sort of men every American would wish to claim as fellow countrymen and comrades in a great cause.

They were terrible in battle, and gentle and helpful out of it, remembering the mothers and the sisters, the wives and the little children at home. They were free men under arms, not forgetting their ideals of duty in the midst of tasks of violence. I am proud to have had the privilege of being associated with them and of calling myself their leader.

Hard Task at Peace Table.

And the compulsion of what they stood for was upon us who represented America at the peace table. It was our duty to see to it that every decision we took part in contributed, so far as we were able to influence it, to quiet the fears and realize the hopes of the peoples who had been living in that shadow, the nations that had come by our assistance to their freedom. It was our duty to do everything that it was within our power to do to make the triumph of freedom and of right a lasting triumph in the assurance of which men might everywhere live without fear.

Difficulties Hard to Adjust.

These were not tasks which the conference looked about to find and went out of its way to perform. They were inseparable from the settlements of peace. They were thrust upon it by circumstances which could not be overlooked. The war had created them. In all quarters of the world old established relationships had been disturbed or broken and affairs were at loose ends, needing to be mended or united again, but could not be made what they were before. They had to be set right by applying some uniform principle of justice or enlightened expediency. And they could not be adjusted by merely prescribing in a treaty what should be done.

New states were to be set up which could not hope to live through their first period of weakness without assured support by the great nations that had consented to their creation and won for them their independence. Future international conventions with regard to the control of waterways, with regard to illicit traffic of many kinds, in arms or in deadly drugs, or with regard to the adjustment of many varying international administrative arrangements could not be assured if the treaty were to provide no permanent common international agency, if its execution in such matters was to be left to the slow and uncertain processes of cooperation by ordinary methods of negotiation.

Common Tribunal Necessary.

If the peace conference itself was to be the end of co-operative authority and common counsel among the governments to which the world was looking to enforce justice and give pledges of an enduring settlement, regions like the Saar basin could not be put under a temporary administrative regime which did not involve a transfer of political sovereignty and which contemplated a final determination of its political connections by popular vote to be taken at a distant date; no free city like Danzig could be created which was under elaborate international guarantees to accept exceptional obligations with regard to the

use of its port and exceptional relations with a state of which it was not to form a part; properly safeguarded plebiscites could not be provided for, where populations were at some future date to make choice what sovereignty they would live under; no certain and uniform method of arbitration could be secured for the settlement of anticipated difficulties of final decision, with regard to many matters dealt with in the treaty itself; the long-continued supervision of the task of reparation which Germany was to undertake to complete within the next generation might entirely break down; the reconsideration and revision of administrative arrangements and restrictions which the treaty prescribed, but which it was recognized might not prove of lasting advantage or entirely fair if too long enforced, would be impracticable.

A league of free nations had become a practical necessity. Examine the treaty of peace, and you will find that everywhere throughout its manifold provisions its framers have felt obliged to turn to the League of Nations as an indispensable instrumentality for the maintenance of the new order it has been their purpose to set up in the world, the world of civilized men.

That there should be a League of Nations to steady the counsels and maintain the peaceful understanding of the world, to make, not treaties alone, but the accepted principles of international law as well, the actual rule of conduct among the governments of the world, has been one of the agreements accepted from the first as the basis of peace with the central powers.

Saw Necessity for League.

The statesmen of all the belligerent countries were agreed that such a league must be created to sustain the settlements that were to be effected. But at first I think there was a feeling among some of them that, while it must be attempted, the formation of such a league was perhaps a counsel of perfection which practical men, long experience in the world of affairs, must agree to very cautiously and with many misgivings.

It was only as the difficult work of arranging an all but universal adjustment of the world's affairs advanced from day to day, from one stage of conference to another, that it became evident to them that what they were seeking would be little more than something written upon paper, to be interpreted and applied by such methods as the chances of politics might make available, if they did not provide a means of common counsel which all were obliged to accept, a common authority whose decisions would be recognized as decisions which all must respect.

Skeptical Turn to League.

And so the most practical, the most skeptical among them turned more and more to the league as the authority through which international action was to be secured, the authority without which, as they had come to see it, it would be difficult to give assured effect to this treaty or to any other international understanding upon which they were to depend for the maintenance of peace.

The most practical of the conferees were at last the most ready to refer to the league of nations the superintendence of all interests which did not admit of immediate determination of all administrative problems which were to require a continuing oversight. What had seemed a counsel of perfection had come to seem a plain counsel of necessity. The league of nations was the practical statesman's hope of success in many of the most difficult things he was attempting.

And it had validated itself in the thought of every member of the conference as something much bigger, much greater every way than a mere instrument for carrying out the provisions of a particular treaty. It was universally recognized that all the peoples of the world demanded of the conference that it should create such a continuing concert of free nations as would make wars of aggression and spoliation, such as this that has just ended, forever impossible. A cry had gone out from every home in every stricken land from which sons and brothers and fathers had gone forth to the great sacrifice that such a sacrifice should never again be exacted.

It was manifest why it had been exacted. It had been exacted because one nation desired dominion and other nations had known no means of defense except armaments and alliances.

People Now Know Truth.

War had lain at the heart of every arrangement of Europe—of every arrangement of the world—that preceded the war. Restive peoples had been told that fleets and armies, which they toiled to sustain, meant peace; and they now knew that they had been lied to; that fleets and armies had been maintained to promote national ambitions and meant war. They knew that no old policy meant anything else but force, force—always force. And they knew that it was intolerable.

bureau reports that Bela Kun's strength is spreading. Bela Kun has artillery available, but no means of communication. It is asserted that he has been maintaining himself largely with allied supplies stolen from Hoover's relief trains which he seized.

Italian cavalry might be rushed against Bela Kun by rail, but it is understood the Italians would expect compensation for interfering with Bela Kun, which America would not agree to.

GERMANS RATIFY TREATY OF PEACE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ADOPTS
RESOLUTION TO ACCEPT
ALLIED TERMS.

OPENS WAY FOR BLOCKADE END

When Three of Chief Allied Powers Ratify Pact, Door For Trade Relations Is Opened.

Weimar.—The resolution ratifying the peace treaty was adopted by the German national assembly July 9, 203 to 115. Ninety-nine deputies did not vote.

The resolution reads: "The Peace Treaty, signed on June 28, 1919, as well as the protocol annexed and special agreements on military occupation of the Rhineland, are hereby ratified. This law becomes effective from the date of its promulgation."

Dr. Hermann Mueller, foreign minister, in introducing the government bills, explained that the hastening of the ratification order would bring about the lifting of the blockade.

"We are about to enter upon a 40 years' march through a desert," he said. "I can find no other term for the path of suffering which fulfillment of the treaty prescribes for us."

The initial step toward raising the great war indemnity imposed on Germany by the Allies, was taken when Dr. Matthias Erzberger, vice-chancellor and minister of finance, introduced 10 revenue bills, designed to increase the income of the republic by 900 per cent.

The most revolutionary step in the program announced by Dr. Erzberger was the flat statement that "it is necessary for the properties classes to surrender their superfluous riches." A bill for the expropriation of large fortunes by the government was designed to carry out this program.

Will End Allied Blockade.

Washington.—The National Assembly by ratifying the treaty makes it possible for the Allied and Associated Powers to raise the blockade. Official notification was sent Germany June 29 that the blockade would be raised when the treaty was ratified. Placing this condition on the raising of the blockade was looked on in Peace Conference circles as a sure plan for obtaining speedy ratification by Germany.

When three of the principal Allied Powers, in addition to Germany, have ratified the treaty, it becomes effective for those who have ratified it. The state department realizing the importance of giving American business interests an advantageous position in the race for German trade, has made arrangements to have the American consular service in Germany begin to function at the earliest possible moment.

While a number of the former American consuls in Germany and Austria-Hungary now are either in America or have been assigned to posts in other countries, a sufficient number are in Europe at points near enough to admit of their quick transfer.

GERMAN-JAP PACT ALLEGED

Claimed Germany, Russia and Japan Signed Alliance in 1918.

New York.—The Far Eastern Bureau has made public what is alleged to be the complete text of the rumored German-Japanese alliance, said to have been signed in October, 1918, while the two countries were still at war.

Dr. Jeremiah Jenks, former American advisor to the Chinese government, in Peking, is head of the Far Eastern Bureau, which has for its object the presentation of China's problems to the American public.

The alleged treaty makes remarkable disclosures, which if true, show that Japan promised, among other things, to protect Germany's interests at the Peace Conference and to conclude a secret military alliance against "aggressive intentions of America and England."

In making public the text of the alleged treaty, the bureau says that "the text was obtained by a representative of the Soviet republic in Berlin from the Bolshevik archives at Perm, Siberia, following the capture of that place by anti-Bolshevik forces, Feb. 2, 1919."

The bureau says knowledge of the alleged transaction came from the Chinese government, which cabled its contents to the Peace Conference. State department officials profess ignorance of the existence of any such secret pact.

Dons "Gob" Suit to Study Conditions.

New York.—Lieut. Commander Thomas Mott Osborne, commanding the Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H., has donned his officer's uniform to serve as an ordinary sailor on a battleship for 20 days, to get first hand information on the enlisted man's viewpoint. He applied for permission to make the experiment after learning of the request of an enlisted man that he be sent to the Portsmouth Prison because he would be "better treated there than on shipboard."

RESIGNS AS CHAIRMAN OF U. S. SHIPPING BOARD



EDWARD N. HURLEY.

Washington.—President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Edward N. Hurley as chairman of the shipping board, effective August 1.

"No one ever served his country's interests more devotedly than you did," the president said, in accepting the resignation, "and personally I am deeply grateful to you."

It is understood Mr. Hurley will be succeeded by John Barton Payne, of Chicago, general counsel of the railroad administration.

Food Prices Due to Advance

25 to 30 Per Cent, Say Dealers.

Detroit.—Detroit restaurant and hotel buyers confirm the reports from Chicago that an increase of from 25 to 30 per cent in the prices of canned goods and other staple food articles may be expected soon. The opinion is general that the peak of the price advance has by no means been reached and that there is no way of putting any check upon the process of advance. As several of them put it, the sky is apparently the only limit.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES TREATY

Quoted As Saying That He Opposed Giving Shantung to Japan.

Washington.—President Wilson is quoted as saying that he is not satisfied with the treaty provision giving Shantung to Japan, but as declaring there was an informal understanding among the peace delegates that eventually Japan must make an acceptable agreement with China in the matter. He was represented as expressing confidence that Japan would deal rightly in the final settlement.

Discussing the failure of the peace conference to receive the representatives of Irish-American organizations on behalf of Irish freedom, Mr. Wilson was said to have told senators that the representatives had so identified themselves with the revolutionary element in Ireland that it became impossible to receive them.

He was quoted as saying that both he and David Lloyd George, the British premier, had been anxious to arrange for a hearing.

LAST HOPE OF WETS DASHED

President Says Demobilization Will Not Be Completed This Year.

Washington.—President Wilson has dashed the last hopes of the anti-prohibitionists as to the possible resumption of the sale of liquors, light wines and beers in this country prior to the time the constitutional amendment forbidding the manufacture and sale goes into effect on January 16 next.

The president indicated there was no possible chance for a speedy demobilization of the army to the point where he would feel justified in proclaiming demobilization complete. The enforcement of the military and naval terms, the president said, was bound to slow up demobilization. For this reason there seems no reason for hope that the liquor ban will be lifted.

He further said Attorney-General Palmer was entirely right in ruling that the president cannot proclaim peace with Germany until the treaty with that country has been ratified by the senate.

Record Harvest This Year Forecast.

Washington.—Bountiful farm crops this year are indicated in the department of agriculture's July forecasts. Winter wheat and rye, now being harvested, show the largest production ever attained. The production of spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, white potatoes and hay is expected to be larger than the average for the five years, 1913-17. Value of the wheat, corn and oats crops combined amounts to \$8,340,622,000 based on July 1 farm prices.

UNUSUAL HAPPENINGS AND OTHER BRIEF NEWS

Survives 15 U-Boat Attacks.

New York.—The coast guard cutter Seneca, survivor of 15 attacks of German submarines, has arrived from two years' war service. The Seneca rescued more than 500 persons from torpedoed ships.

New York.—A record for a trans-Atlantic round trip of 12 days, one hour and 35 minutes was established by the steamship Great Northern, which arrived here from Brest. The vessel also held the former record of 13 days and 43 minutes.

Awarded \$80,000 for Fall.

New York.—A verdict of \$80,000 damages against the Florida East Coast Hotel company was awarded to Miss Elizabeth Hoffman in supreme court here for injuries she suffered when she fell down an elevator shaft at the Hotel Breakers, Palm Beach, Fla.

Five Children Die When Home Burns.

Mayeville, Ky.—Four children of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stamm, and a child they had adopted, were burned to death, and Mr. and Mrs. Stamm injured seriously, when fire destroyed their home near Petersville, Lewis county.

Blooded Bull Sells for \$100,000.

Belvidere, N. J.—King Pontiac, a famous blooded Holstein bull, has been sold by Mrs. Helen Massena of the Request Stock Farm here to E. B. Hager, of Algonquin, Ill., for \$100,000. Insurance of \$70,000 is carried on King Pontiac. He is 5 years old and weighs about 2,100 pounds.

Walters in Rome Refuse Tips.

Rome.—Rome waiters refuse to accept tips from patrons. Tips are rigorously suppressed and nothing can induce the waiters to violate the practice. Their insistence on keeping to the regulations, however, is not motivated by any altruistic tendencies, for one of the Rome waiters "14 points" is that 20 per cent must be added to the total of the bill for service.

Neck Broken, Asks \$5,200 Damages.

Midvale, N. J.—Alive with a broken neck but made helpless by his injury, Frank Redner of Midvale, N. J., has made application to the Workingmen's Compensation Bureau of New Jersey for \$5,200 compensation from the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company of Haskell, N. J. Redner is said to be the seventh man known to medical science to have survived after sustaining a broken neck.

Chases Burglars, Hit By Lightning.

Bowling Green, Ky.—James Lotheridge was instantly killed by lightning recently while pursuing burglars. Lotheridge with two friends was after men who, they believed, broke into Lotheridge's grocery and took \$85 in money and merchandise. The men had reached the vicinity of Mt. Olivet, when the bolt struck Lotheridge, burning a hole in his head and charring his body.

Soldier Sues U. S. For Wounds.

Sioux City, Ia.—Leo L. Covey, of Chovokee, Iowa, who was seriously wounded at Chateau Thierry, filed suit in the federal court here against the United States government for \$22,950.40 for damages alleged to have been guaranteed him under the war risk insurance act at the time of his enlistment if he was totally disabled. The case is said to be the first ever filed against the United States by an individual.

Canada Seizes Wheat in Elevators.

Toronto, Ont.—All the wheat in Canadian elevators has been commandeered under orders of the board of grain supervisors, and no shipments can be made at the present time without a permit from the board. Within the next two months 3,500,000 bushels of wheat has to be supplied to the Greek government, and this is the method being employed to see that the order is filled, and as equitably as possible, from the different elevators where it is being held.

R-34 Had "Stowaway" On Board.

Mineola, L. I.—To William Ballantyne 22 years old, belongs the distinction of being the first air stow-away to cross the Atlantic. Ballantyne originally was a member of the R-34's crew, but just before the dirigible left East Fortune, Scotland, he was told there was no room for him, because of the addition of passengers. Then he hid himself aboard. Six hours out, he revealed himself to Major Scott, the commander. Ballantyne may be "court martialed."

Mason Farmers Fight Phone Rates.

Ladington, Mich.—Mason County farmers, indignant at a raise in telephone rates and refusal of free connections beyond their own exchanges, have retaliated by agreeing to discontinue the use of the telephone. Instruments in whole sections have been ordered out and in some places lines have been cut. The Mason County Farm Bureau plans concerted action in an attempt to get the Michigan State Telephone Company to rescind action in raising rates.

PACKERS CONTROL U. S. FOOD SUPPLY

REPORT OF TRADE COMMISSION
REVEALS DOMINATION OF
MEAT BARONS.

FIVE BIG COMPANIES IN RING

Bid Fair to Gain Complete Control of World's Markets—Interested in 762 Firms in America.

Washington.—An approaching packer domination of all important foods in the United States and an international control of meat products with foreign companies seems a certainty, unless fundamental action is taken to prevent it, the Federal Trade Commission says in Part 1 of its report to President Wilson on the "extent and growth of power of the five packers in meat and other industries."

"A fair consideration of the course the five packers have followed and the position they have already reached," said the report, "must lead to the conclusion that they threaten the freedom of the market of the country's food industries and of the by-product industries linked therewith."

"The meat packer control of other foods will not require long in developing."

Declaring "the history of the packers' growth is interwoven with illegal combinations, rebates, and with undisclosed control of corporations," the report urged the importance of full publicity of corporate ownership for all industries.

"As to devices for securing control, there does not exist adequate law," the report said. "In its absence unfair competition may run its course to the goal of monopoly and accomplish the ruin of competitors without the secret ownership being suspected and consequently without complaint to the commission or investigation of facts. The competitor is in jeopardy so long as he has not the knowledge of true ownership, and the public is entitled to such knowledge."

The Big Five packers—Swift & Company, Morris & Company and the Cudahy Company—jointly or separately wield controlling interest in 574 companies, minority interest in 95 others and undetermined interest in 93—a total of 762 companies.

They produce or deal in some 775 commodities, largely food products. The report gives this picture of growing packer invasion into related and unrelated industries:

They dominate animal food distribution; are factors in cattle loan companies; are interested in banks, and manufacturing companies that supply all materials needed in the packing and subsidiary industries; control nearly all refrigerator cars; are big factors in distribution of fruits and vegetables. In short they practically control nearly everything, according to the report.

WAR COST AMERICA 30 BILLION

Liberty and Victory Loans Paid 71 Per Cent of This Amount.

Washington.—The war cost the United States \$30,177,000,000 up to June 30, 1919. Sen. Glass made this estimate in submitting to the congressional appropriations committee the preliminary statements of the treasury on the condition of the nation's finances. He arrived at the estimate by subtracting the average peace-time expenses for the same length of time, at the rate of \$1,000,000,000 annually from the total expenditure \$32,427,000,000 during the war.

Taxes and other revenues than borrowed money took care of \$9,384,000,000 or about 29 per cent of the war cost. The remainder came from Liberty bond and Victory note issues and saving stamps.

Further issues of bonds, Mr. Glass said, will not be necessary "before the maturity or redemption of the victory notes," which have four years to run. The treasury is confident that the treasury certificates supplemented by short-term notes will provide the necessary funds to pay the government's debts during the current fiscal year.

Big Cotton Strike in Britain Ended.

London.—The Manchester cotton strike, which has tied up the industry throughout Lancashire for almost three weeks, has been settled, after a long conference. The operatives have resumed work on the basis of a 48-hour week and an advance in weekly wages amounting to 30 per cent.

Wants \$10,000,000 For False Arrest.

Birmingham, Ala.—Charging unlawful arrest, W. A. Denson, of Birmingham, in the circuit court of Jefferson county, has filed suit for \$10,000,000 damages against a number of large firms and prominent individuals. Denson alleges that the defendants caused him to be arrested on a charge of violating the espionage act. According to Denson's bill of complaint the charge has been judicially investigated and he has been discharged. The outcome is being closely watched.

TALK OF MOVE IN HUNGARY

Allies Aroused Over Action of Bela Kun in Stopping the Forwarding of Supplies.

Paris.—Premier Clemenceau appeared suddenly at the session of the supreme council, whereupon the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Pichon, withdrew.

Mr. Hoover repeated his statement that the re-entraining of Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Russian prov-

inces, and Roumania was practically crippled by Bela Kun's refusal to permit communication through Budapest, whence all the railway lines radiate. Under Clemenceau's urging, the council requested its military advisers to investigate Bela Kun's military strength and the number of allied troops which could be thrown against him.

There are small French forces near Vienna, and Serbian and Roumanian forces to the southward. It is understood the allied military intelligence